ACHIEVER TEST SERIES / JOINT PACKAGE COURSE

TARGET : PRE-MEDICAL 2025

Test Type : **UNIT TEST # 05** Test Pattern : **NEET (UG)**

TEST DATE : 22-12-2024

ANSWER KEY

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A.	2	4	4	3	4	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	4	4
Q.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A.	3	3	2	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	4	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	4	1
Q.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
A.	4	3	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	1	4	1	3	2
Q.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A.	2	3	2	1	1	1	4	3	4	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	1	1	3	4	4	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	3
Q.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
A.	3	1	1	4	3	4	3	4	3	1	1	4	2	2	1	3	1	4	4	2	1	2	4	1	1	4	4	3	1	3
Q.	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A.	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	1	3	1	4	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	4
Q.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200										
A.	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	3										

HINT – SHEET

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

SECTION - A

1. Ans (2)

$$q_1 = q_2 = \left(\frac{-9+5}{2}\right)\mu C$$

$$= -2\ \mu C$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{q}{e} = \frac{2\times10^{-6}}{1.6\times10^{-19}}$$

$$= 1.25\times10^{13} \text{ electron}$$

3. Ans (4)

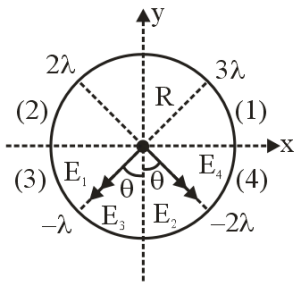
Equilibrium would be stable, when the particle displaced from equilibrium position comes back to its equilibrium position under the action of restoring forces and equilibrium would be unstable, when particle has no tendency to come back to equilibrium position when displaced from the equilibrium position.

4. Ans (3)

$$E_1 = \frac{KQ}{\left(a/\sqrt{2}\right)^2} \ \& \ E_2 = \frac{KQ}{(a/2)^2}$$

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

5. Ans (4)



From the figure -

$$(E_1 + E_3) = \left[\frac{2K\lambda}{R} + \frac{2K(3\lambda)}{R}\right]\sin 45°$$

$$(E_1 + E_3) = \frac{8K\lambda}{\sqrt{2}R} = E \ldots. (1)$$

At $\theta = 45°$ from vertical

$(E_2 + E_4) = \left[\frac{2K(2\lambda)}{R} + \frac{2K(2\lambda)}{R}\right] \sin 45°$

$= \frac{8K\lambda}{\sqrt{2}R}$ at $\theta = 45°$

$\Rightarrow (E_2 + E_4) = \frac{8K\lambda}{\sqrt{2}R} = E$ at $\theta = 45°$

Net field at center = $(2 E \cos\theta)(-\hat{j})$

$= 2\left(\frac{8K\lambda}{\sqrt{2}R}\right)\cos 45° (-\hat{j})$

$E_R = \frac{-8K\lambda}{R}\hat{j}$

6. Ans (2)

$\phi = \frac{\Sigma q_{enclosed}}{\epsilon_0} = 4\pi k \Sigma q_{enclosed}$

$= 4\pi \times 9 \times 10^9 (2-3) \times 10^{-6}$

$\phi = -36\pi \times 10^3$ N $-m^2/c$

7. Ans (1)

Electric field from the distance R from the centre is $\frac{kQ}{r^2} = \frac{kQ}{4R^2} = 20$V/m, $\Rightarrow \frac{kQ}{R^2} = 80$V/m

Electric field from the distance R/2 from the centre is $\frac{kQ}{R^3}x = \frac{kQ}{R^3} \times \frac{R}{2} = \frac{kQ}{2R^2} = \frac{80}{2} = 40$V/m,

8. Ans (2)

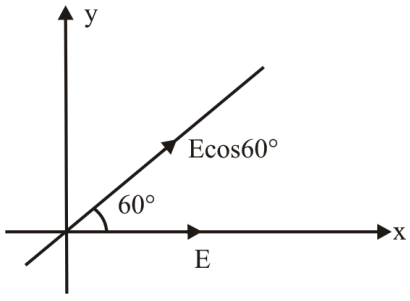
For solid sphere

$\Rightarrow E_{in} = \frac{\rho r}{3\varepsilon_0}$, $E_{out} = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\varepsilon_0 r^2}$

Here - $E_{in} = E_{out}$ for r = 2R (out) & r = x (in)

$\frac{\rho(x)}{3\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\varepsilon_0 (4R^2)} \Rightarrow x = \frac{R}{4}$

9. Ans (4)



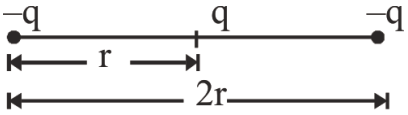
Work = Fd

$4 = (E \cos 60°) q\, d$

$4 = E \times \times 0.2 \times 2$

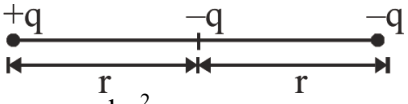
$\boxed{E = 20 N/C}$

10. Ans (1)



$U_1 = -\frac{2Kq^2}{r} + \frac{Kq^2}{2r}$

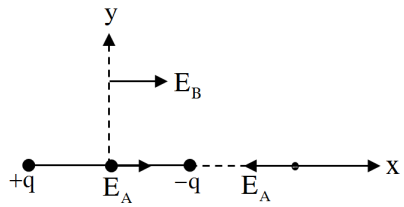
$U_1 = \frac{-3}{2}\frac{kq^2}{r}$



$U_2 = -\frac{kq^2}{2r}$

$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{3}{1}$

11. Ans (3)



$\vec{p} = q2d\left(-\hat{i}\right)$

$W = q\left(V_f - V_i\right)$

$= q(0 - 0) = 0$

12. Ans (2)

Potential decreases in the direction of electric field.

14. Ans (2)

$R = \frac{\rho\ell}{A} \times \frac{\ell}{\ell}$

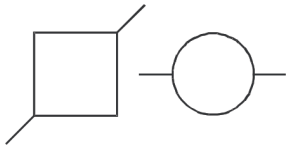
$= \frac{\rho\ell^2}{\text{Volume}}$

$\ell^2 = \frac{9}{\rho}$

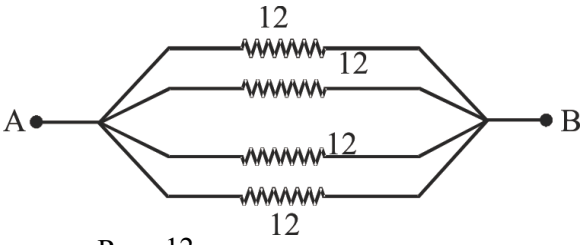
$\ell = \frac{3}{\sqrt{\rho}}$

15. Ans (1)

$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = 1$



16. Ans (2)



$\text{Re q} = \frac{R}{n} = \frac{12}{4} = 3\Omega$

17. Ans (2)

Current in the given circuit i

$= \frac{50}{(5+7+10+3)} = 2A$

Potential difference between A and B

$V_A - V_B = 2 \times 12$

$\Rightarrow V_A - 0 = 24V \Rightarrow V_A = 24\ V$

18. Ans (1)

$V_a - 6 - 5 + 3 - 6 = V_b$

$V_a - V_b = 14\ V$

19. Ans (2)

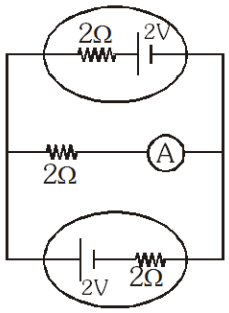
$S = \frac{I_g R_g}{I - I_g} = \frac{(0.1)I(90)}{I - 0.1\,I} = \frac{90}{9} = 10\Omega$

20. Ans (4)

All

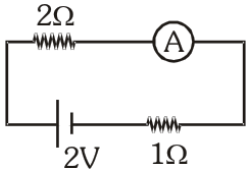
21. Ans (3)

Redraw the circuit



Equalent emf of two cells in branches other then A is $\frac{E_1 r_2 + E_2 r_1}{r_1 + r_2}$ and $r = \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1 + r_2}$

soE = 2V, $r = 1\Omega$



$I = \frac{2V}{2+1} = \frac{2}{3}$ amp.

22. Ans (3)

$P = \frac{V^2}{R_{eq}}$; $(R_{eq})_1 = 1\Omega$; $(R_{eq})_2 = \frac{1}{2}\Omega = 0.5\Omega$

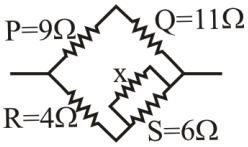
$(R_{eq})_3 = 1.5\Omega$

$\Rightarrow P\ \alpha \frac{1}{R_{eq}} \Rightarrow P_2 > P_1 > P_3$ {$\because$ V = 3 volt}

23. Ans (3)

$P = \frac{V^2}{R}$

24. Ans (3)



To get balance bridge we connect a x Ω in parallel to 'S'.

$\Rightarrow \frac{P}{R} = \frac{Q}{S_{eq.}}$ {for balance Bridge}

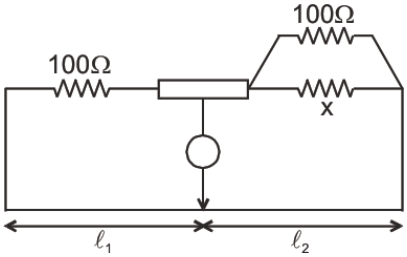
$\Rightarrow S_{eq} = \frac{44}{9} = \left(\frac{x \times 6}{x+6}\right)$

$\Rightarrow 22x + 132 = 27x \Rightarrow x = 26.4\ \Omega$

25. Ans (2)

Wheat stone bridge is in balanced condition

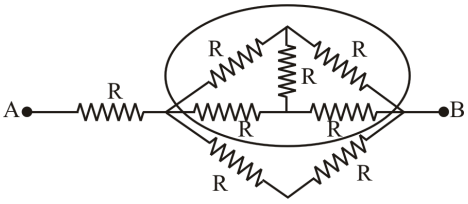
So $\frac{100}{\ell_1} = \frac{100\,x}{\frac{100+x}{\ell_2}}$

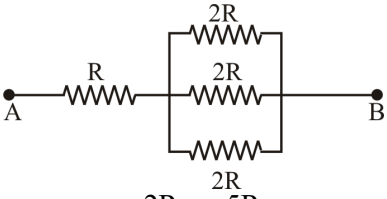


$\because \frac{\ell_1}{\ell_2} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 100\ \Omega$

26. Ans (3)

Balanced W.S.B.





$R_{AB} = R + \frac{2R}{3} = \frac{5R}{3}$

27. Ans (2)

$\vec{J} = \sigma\vec{E}$

28. Ans (1)

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}CV^2}{t}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 10^{-6} \times (2000)^2}{4 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$= 10$ kw

29. Ans (4)

θ = Constant

$$C' = \frac{\varepsilon_0 A}{2d} = \frac{C}{2}$$

$V' = 2V$

30. Ans (4)

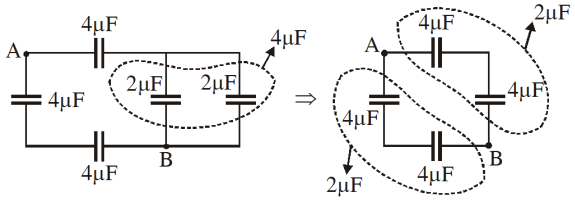
$V_1 = V_2$

$$\frac{K\theta_1}{R_1} = \frac{K\theta_2}{R_2}$$

No Heat loss

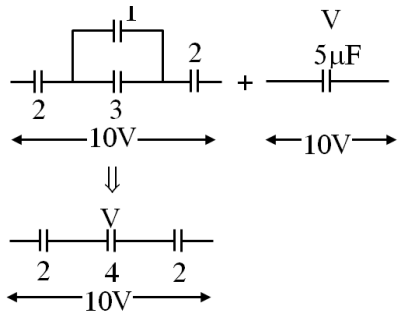
31. Ans (3)

The given circuit can be simplified as follows



Equivalent capacitance between A and B is $C_{AB} = 4\mu F$

34. Ans (3)



SECTION - B

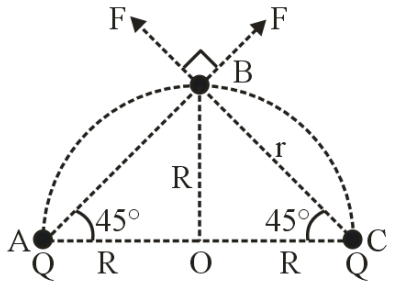
36. Ans (1)

$$F = \frac{Kq_1q_2}{r^2}$$

$$F' = \frac{K\left(\frac{q_1+q_2}{2}\right)^2}{(r/2)^2} = 4.5\left(\frac{Kq_1q_2}{r^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{q_1}{q_2} = 2$$

37. Ans (3)



From the figure,

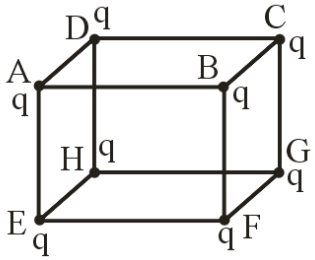
$$f = \frac{KQ^2}{r^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{2}\,R \Rightarrow F = \frac{KQ^2}{2R^2}$$

Net force on charge at

$$B - F_B = F\sqrt{2} = \frac{kQ^2}{\sqrt{2}R^2}$$

38. Ans (2)



(i) For surface ABCD or EFGH .

ϕ due to charge touching the surface = 0

Now, flux per corner charge not touching the surface $\phi_1 = \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{q}{8\varepsilon_0}\right)$

ϕ_{net} due to 4 corner charge not touching the surface

$$\phi_{net} = 4\left(\frac{q}{24\varepsilon_0}\right) = \frac{q}{6\varepsilon_0}$$

(ii) For cube - $\phi_{net} = \frac{q_{in}}{\varepsilon_0} = 8\left[\frac{q}{8\varepsilon_0}\right] = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0}$

39. Ans (1)

From the figure - r =5 m

$$V_E = K\left[\frac{2q}{3} + \frac{q}{5}\right]$$

$$V_F = K\left[\frac{q}{3} + \frac{2q}{5}\right]$$

$$V_E - V_F = Kq\left[\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{5}\right] = \frac{2Kq}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_E - V_F = \frac{2}{15} \times 9 \times 10^9\, q = 1.2 \times 10^9\, q\, V$$

40. Ans (1)

$$W = q(v - v_\infty) = (40\times10^{-9})\left(\frac{K(4\pi r^2)\sigma}{x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(40 \times 10^{-9})(9 \times 10^9)(4\pi)(4 \times 10^{-4})(10^{-4} \times 10^4)}{(4 \times 10^{-2})}$$

$$W = 14.4\ \pi J$$

41. Ans (3)

Initially

$$\text{For A} \Rightarrow \frac{KQ_1}{R} = 100 \Rightarrow Q_1 = \frac{100R}{K}$$

$$\text{For B} \Rightarrow \frac{KQ_2}{(R/5)} = 100 \Rightarrow Q_2 = \frac{100R}{5K}$$

Finally, when whole charge transfer to outer sphere A

$$Q_{total} = Q_1 + Q_2 = \frac{600R}{5K}$$

$$V_A = \frac{KQ_{total}}{R} = \frac{K}{R} \times \frac{600R}{5K} = 120V$$

42. Ans (3)

$$|\Delta V| = \int_A^B \vec{E}.d\vec{r} = E \times 2\sqrt{3}\cos 30^o$$

43. Ans (1)

the value of acceleration is $a = \frac{6-0}{1} = 6m/s^2$

As direction of force reverse after one second (magnitude remains same) so car will comes at rest after two second after travelleing distance 6m and in next one second its velocity will be -6m/s change in momentume and change in KE will be

$\Delta\vec{p} = -6 - 6 = -12kgm/s$ and $\Delta KE = 0$

44. Ans (4)

$$R_{15} = \frac{200}{10} = R_0\,(1 + \alpha(15 - 0))$$

$$20 = R_0(1 + 15\alpha) \quad ...(I)$$

$$R_T = \frac{200}{5} = 40 = R_0[1+ (T - 0)\alpha] \quad ...(II)$$

45. Ans (4)

Al = constant

$$\ell \propto \frac{1}{A} \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$H \propto R \propto \frac{\ell}{A} \propto \frac{\ell}{r^2}$$

$$H \propto \frac{1}{r^4}$$

46. Ans (2)

Loop ADEFGA $\Rightarrow$

$$-2I_2 - 4I_1 + 10 - 3I_1 - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -7I_1 - 2I_2 + 4 = 0 \quad .....(1)$$

Loop ABCDEFGA $\Rightarrow$

$$-7I_3 - 2 - 5I_3 - 4I_1 + 10 - 3I_1 - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -7I_1 - 12I_3 + 2 = 0 \quad .....(2)$$

47. Ans (3)

If cells are connected in series :

$E_{eq} = 2E$, $r_{eq} = 2r$.

Maximum power will be transferred if

$R = r_{eq} = 2r$

Then current in R : $I = \frac{E_{eq}}{R + r_{eq}} = \frac{2E}{2r + 2r} = \frac{E}{2r}$

$$\text{Power} = I^2R = \left(\frac{E}{2r}\right)^2 2r = \frac{E^2}{2r}$$

If cells are connected in parallel ; $E_{eq} = E$, $r_{eq} = \frac{r}{2}$

For maximum power : $R = r_{eq} = \frac{r}{2}$.

Then current in R : $I = \frac{E_{eq}}{R + r_{eq}} = \frac{E}{\frac{r}{2} + \frac{r}{2}} = \frac{E}{r}$

$$\text{Power } I^2R = \left(\frac{E}{r}\right)^2 \frac{r}{2} = \frac{E^2}{2r}$$

Hence [i-q] [ii-q] [iii-s] [iv-r]

48. Ans (2)

For voltmeter

$(100 + R) \times 10^{-6} \times 50 = 50 \Rightarrow R \simeq 10^6\ \Omega$

For Ammeter

$100 \times 50 \times 10^{-6} = R \times 10 \times 10^{-3} \Rightarrow R = 0.5\ \Omega$

49. Ans (2)

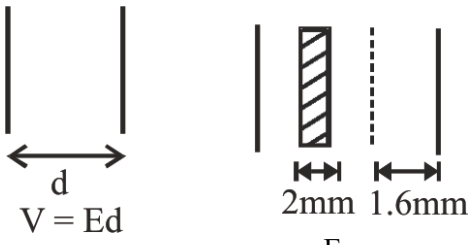
As alternative plates are connected to the left and right side of the battery, four capacitors are connected in parallel combination and charge across each is

$q = CV$

Two surfaces of plate C makes two capacitors, one with B and other with D and C is connected to positive terminal of the battery so total charge on plate C is given as

$q_C = 2CV = +40\mu C$

50. Ans (1)



$V = Ed$

$Ed = V = (d + 1.6 - 2)E + \frac{E}{K}.2$

$\frac{2}{K} = \frac{4}{10}$ $\boxed{K = 5}$

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

SECTION - A

51. Ans (3)

NCERT XII Pg. # 245

52. Ans (3)

NCERT XII Pg. # 255

53. Ans (4)

NCERT Pg.#256

54. Ans (1)

NCERT Pg. # 119

55. Ans (1)

$[Co(EDTA)]^{-1}$

$x - 4 = -1,\ x = +3$

EDTA = octahedral complex

C.N. = 6

$= 6 + 3 = 9$

56. Ans (1)

$[CoF_6]^{3-}$, as F^- = WFL

57. Ans (2)

Ma_3b_3 show's fac-Mer isomerism

58. Ans (2)

Complex show's only optical isomerism.

59. Ans (4)

$[Cr(H_2O)_5Br]Cl$ & $[Cr(H_2O)_4Cl_2]Br$ are not isomer's because their molecular formula are different.

60. Ans (1)

EAN = Atomic no. $-0.5 + 2 \times$ C.N.

$= (26 - 1) + 2 \times 6$

$= 37$

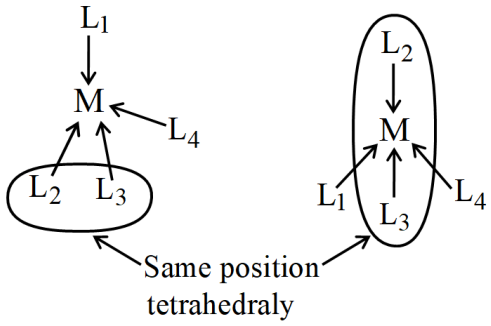
61. Ans (4)

$[Fe(H_2O)_5NO]\ SO_4$ Brown ring test complex.

62. Ans (3)

All options of A & R.

63. Ans (1)



64. Ans (1)

$AgBr_{(s)} + 2Na_2S_2O_{3(aq)} \longrightarrow Na_3[Ag(S_2O_3)_2] + NaBr$

65. Ans (4)

$Ni^{+2} + 2\,dmg \xrightarrow{OH^-} [Ni(dmg)_2] \Rightarrow$ Rosy red complex

66. Ans (2)

NCERT XII, Pg.# 247 (2019)

en and $C_2O_4^{-2}$ bidentate ligand

67. Ans (1)

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68. Ans (2)

$NH_4^+ \longrightarrow$ Has No lone pair.

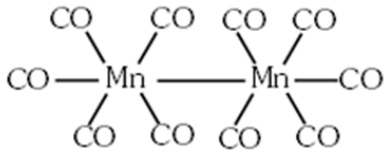
69. Ans (1)

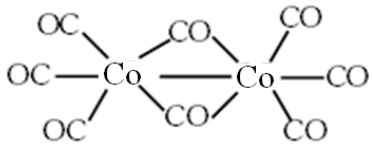
In Homoleptic complex only one kind of ligands are present. While in Hetereoleptic complex more than one kind of ligands are present in coordination sphere.

70. Ans (1)

Except $C_2O_4^{2-}$, all the given, ligands are ambidentate.

71. Ans (4)





72. Ans (4)

(A)	Nitrogen atom	Element with highest IP in group 15
(B)	Fluorine molecule	Strongest oxidising agent
(C)	Oxygen molecule	Paramagnetic (MOT)
(D)	Xenon atom	Most reactive element in group 18

73. Ans (2)

hybridisation of Al in $[Al(H_2O)_6]^{+3}$ is sp^3d^2.

74. Ans (4)

Po does not show -2 oxidation state due to its metallic nature.

75. Ans (4)

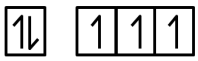
NH_3
PH_3
AsH_3
SbH_3
BiH_3

T ↓ B

Size ↑ B.S. ↑ B.L. ↑
T.S. ↓
$H^{\oplus}$ Releasing tendency ↑
Reducing Nature ↑

76. Ans (4)

$_7N \longrightarrow 2s^2 2p^3$



77. Ans (4)

NCERT Pg. # 324

78. Ans (1)

Most reactive halogens = F_2

Most EN = F

Highest BDE = Cl_2

Most EA = Cl

79. Ans (4)

Sn & Pb oxides are amphoteric.

80. Ans (3)

Ga has least MP (mp of Ga = 303 K)

81. Ans (4)

NCERT Pg. No. #

82. Ans (3)

NCERT Pg. No. # 205

83. **Ans (3)**

CCl_4 - no vacant d orbital is present (खाली d कक्षक नहीं है)

$SiCl_4$ - vacant d orbital is present (खाली d कक्षक होता है)

$SnCl_4$ - vacant d orbital is present (खाली d कक्षक होता है)

$PbCl_4$ - vacant d orbital is present (खाली d कक्षक होता है)

84. **Ans (2)**

NCERT Pg. # 324

85. **Ans (4)**

NCERT XII Pg. # 183

Hint : $2Se_2Cl_2 \longrightarrow SeCl_4 + 3Se$

SECTION - B

86. **Ans (1)**

Due to presence of unpaired in $[Ti(H_2O)_6]^{+3}$

87. **Ans (4)**

$[PtCl_2(NH_3)_2] \Rightarrow$ Pt in +2 O.S.

$[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_4] \Rightarrow$ Pt in +4 O.S.

88. **Ans (1)**

$Ni^{+2} = t_{2g}^6 eg^2$ configuration

89. **Ans (3)**

dissociate into 5 ions

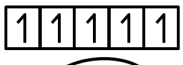
90. **Ans (2)**

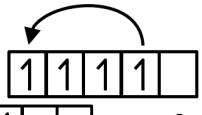
Both complexes Fe having +2 oxidation state.

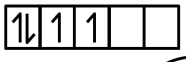
91. **Ans (2)**

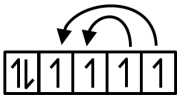
NCERT Pg. No. # 248

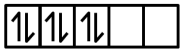
92. **Ans (3)**

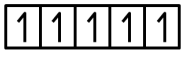
(a) $Fe^{+3} \longrightarrow 3d^5$  n = 5

(b) $Cr^{+2} \longrightarrow 3d^4$ 

SFL  n = 2

(c) $Co^{+3} \longrightarrow 3d^6$ 

SFL  n = 0

(d) $Mn^{+2} \longrightarrow 3d^5$  n = 5

93. **Ans (2)**

Ambidentate ligand $\longrightarrow$ Linkage isomerism

$NO_2^- \rightarrow ONO^-$

$SCN^- \rightarrow NCS^-$

94. **Ans (1)**

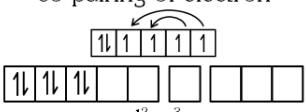
$[Co(NH_3)_6]^{+3}$

$_{27}Co \rightarrow 3d^7\ 4s^2$

$Co^{+3} \rightarrow 3d^6$

$(NH_3 \rightarrow SFL)$

so pairing of electron



d^2sp^3

dia.

$\mu = 0$

$[CoF_6]^{-3}$

$_{27}Co \rightarrow 3d^7 4s^2$

$Co^{+3} \rightarrow 3d^6$

$(F^- \rightarrow WFL)$

no pairing of electron

sp^3d^2

Para

$\mu = 4.9$

95. **Ans (1)**

$EDTA^{-4}$ is a hexadentate ligand.

96. **Ans (1)**

Correct order of acidic strength of HF, HCl, HBr, HI is HF < HCl < HBr < HI.

97. **Ans (4)**

$$\underset{\text{(O.A.)(R.A.)}}{\overset{+4\ -1}{PbI_4}} \xrightarrow{\text{Redox}} \overset{+2}{PbI_2} + I_2$$

98. **Ans (3)**

+1	+3	+5	+7
$HClO$	$HClO_2$	$HClO_3$	$HClO_4$

Charge ↑

Acidic nature ↑

99. **Ans (4)**

NCERT Pg. No. # 173

100. **Ans (2)**

High electronegativity, non availability of d-orbitals.

SUBJECT : BOTANY

SECTION - A

101. **Ans (3)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 144

102. Ans (2)

NCERT XI Pg. # 147

103. Ans (2)

NCERT XI Pg. # 138

104. Ans (3)

NCERT XI Pg. # 142

105. Ans (4)

NCERT XI Pg. # 147

106. Ans (3)

NCERT XI Pg. # 135

107. Ans (1)

NCERT Pg # 136

108. Ans (1)

NCERT Pg # 143-144

109. Ans (3)

NCERT XI Pg. # ?

110. Ans (4)

NCERT XI Pg. # 159

111. Ans (4)

NCERT–XI, Eng. Pg. # 158 (Topic-aerobic respiration)

NCERT–XI, हिन्दी पेज # 158 (टॉपिक - ऑक्सी श्वसन)

112. Ans (1)

NCERT XI Pg. # 160

113. Ans (1)

NCERT XI Pg. # 157

114. Ans (2)

NCERT XI Pg. # 162

115. Ans (3)

NCERT Pg. # 164

116. Ans (2)

NCERT Pg. # 160

117. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg # 162, 164

118. Ans (2)

NCERT XI Pg. # 156

119. Ans (3)

NCERT XI Page No. # 154

120. Ans (3)

NCERT XI Pg. # 134

121. Ans (3)

NCERT (XI) Pg. # 140

122. Ans (1)

NCERT XI Pg. # 142

123. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, English Page No. # 149, 150; Hindi Page No. # 149, 150

124. Ans (4)

NCERT XI Pg. # 160

125. Ans (3)

NCERT (XI) Pg. # 140

126. Ans (4)

NCERT-XI Pg#139, 140

127. Ans (3)

NCERT XI Pg. # 145

128. Ans (4)

NCERT XI Pg # 147

129. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI Pg. # 156

130. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg # 163

131. Ans (1)

NCERT XI, Page # 160

132. Ans (4)

NCERT Pg. No. # 158, 156

133. Ans (2)

NCERT (XI) Pg. # 148

134. Ans (2)

NCERT (XI) Pg. # 138

135. Ans (1)

NCERT (XI) (Eng.) Pg. # 157 (Fig. 12.2)

NCERT (XI) हिन्दी पेज # 157 (चित्र 12.2)

SECTION - B

136. Ans (3)

NCERT Pg # 135

137. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI Pg. # 160

138. Ans (4)

NCERT XI Pg. # 161

139. Ans (4)

NCERT XI Pg. # 163

140. Ans (2)

NCERT XI Pg. # 159

141. Ans (1)

NCERT (XI) Pg#160 (E)

NCERT (XI) Pg#160 (H)

142. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 163

143. Ans (4)

NCERT XI Page # 143, 150

144. Ans (1)

NCERT XI pg.no. 137, हिन्दी पेज 137

145. Ans (1)

NCERT Pg # 143

147. Ans (4)

NCERT Pg. # 138

148. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI Pg. # 157

149. Ans (1)

NCERT XI Pg. # 164

150. Ans (3)

NCERT XI Pg. # 139

SUBJECT : ZOOLOGY

SECTION - A

153. Ans (3)

NCERT Page#114

155. Ans (3)

NCERT Pg # 118

158. Ans (1)

NCERT–XI, Pg. # 290, Para-4 (E)

NCERT–XI, Pg. # 291, Para-4 (H)

159. Ans (1)

NCERT XI Pg. # 297

171. Ans (3)

NCERT XI Pg. # 297, 19.5

172. Ans (1)

NCERT XI Pg # 298

173. Ans (2)

NCERT Pg. # 294

175. Ans (1)

NCERT Page No. 298, 20/21

176. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. #113, Fig. 7.16

180. Ans (4)

NCERT Pg. # 117, Fig. 7.30

183. Ans (1)

NCERT XI Pg.# 293

184. Ans (2)

NCERT Pg. No. 209

SECTION - B

188. Ans (2)

NCERT 11th Page # 112

189. Ans (2)

NCERT Pg No. # 120

190. Ans (3)

NCERT (E) Pg. # 116

191. Ans (2)

NCERT Pg.#119

192. Ans (2)

NCERT Pg. # 118, 1st para